FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. offered more arms to Indo-China; Wilson urged "more aggressive" training of Viet Namese.

Dulles said Allies & Congress would be consulted on "massive retaliation" against Red aggression.

Briton urged UN seat for "purged" Red China; U.S. threatened veto.

U.S. H-bomb tested in Pacific was stronger than expected; Russia got detailed proposal on atom pool.

Israel boycotted UN Armistice Comm. over its failure to condemn Jordan for bus massacre.

Italian Govt. survived near-crisis over Montesi scandal.

United States

McCarthy yielded voting right on his dispute with Army, insisted on cross-examining witnesses.

House upheld Pres. on tax cut.

Senate refused to oust Chavez.

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Increases Aid

Training Demand Hinted

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles promised in Washington Mar. 23 that the U.S. would give France all supplies & equipment needed to defeat the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China.[1] But U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson indicated the same day that he expected France to let the U.S. help train the Viet Namese army —a proposal French leaders consistently opposed.

Dulles predicted that the French would win in Indo-China even if Red China continued its support of the Viet Minh. He conceded that there might "be local affairs where one side or another will win victories," but he denied any "probability" of "Communist domination of Indo-China."[2]

Navarre Plan Supported

Dulles said he saw "no reason to abandon" the 2-yr. plan of Gen. Henri-Eugene Navarre, French commander in Indo-China. This plan, Dulles declared, "anticipated, if not complete victory, at least decisive military results" in about a year. Main instrument of the plan was to be a 300,000-man Viet Namese army, to be fully recruited & trained this year.[3]

Wilson Stresses Troop Training

Wilson said that "effective & aggressive training of Indo-Chinese" was "essential" to a successful ending of the war. He reported that the U.S. was "willing to assist in such training in any practical way" and insisted that this "would not involve us in any war."[4]

Wilson added that Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel "wouldn't be going" to Indo-China "if I didn't think he had a good chance" of speeding up the training of native troops. (France had approved O'Daniel's appointment as chief of the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Indo-China. He was to take a temporary reduction to the rank of major general while in Indo-China.)[5]

French Aide Gets U.S. Views

Dulles' & Wilson's remarks were made during a series of Washington conferences with Gen. Paul Ely, French Chief of Staff, who arrived from Paris Mar. 20. Besides seeing the 2 Cabinet members, Ely conferred with Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 22 and with Adm. Arthur W. Radford (chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff & Ely's host in the U.S.) & other American military & diplomatic leaders.

Ely told newsmen Mar. 22 that he had not come to the U.S. to ask for more aid—which France had been promised anyway—but to "exchange views on the Indo-China situation."[7]

(U.S. Information Dir. Theodore C. Streibert revealed in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview, made public Mar. 22, that he had ordered an increase in U.S. propaganda activity in Indo-China. He said his agency's films were being used to fight communism, not to "sell" America.[8]

(Viet Namese Interior Min. Dinh Xuan Quang announced Mar. 11 the creation of a new office to censor outgoing press reports "which could affect the security of the state.")

★ ★ ★

U.S. to Send More Planes

It was disclosed during U.S.-French talks in Washington that the U.S. had contributed about 50 light bombers to the Indo-Chinese war this year and had promised 25 more B-26s which were requested 2 months ago. "We sent 22 B-26s to Indo-China in February," Adm. Arthur W. Radford revealed Mar. 22. It also was reported that the U.S. had started training Viet Namese pilots at bases in the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Jean Dechaux, French air commander for Tonkin, told newsmen in Hanoi Mar. 22 that any U.S. planes sent to Indo-China at present would need additional U.S. technicians to keep them flying. But French spokesmen in Washington assured the U.S. that French technicians would be available and that no more Americans would be needed.[6]

★ ★ ★

Battle for Dienbienphu

French planes hammered all week Mar. 19-25 at Viet Minh troops besieging Dienbienphu and at truck & coolie columns supplying them from Communist China. Both sides worked frantically to build up supplies & reinforcements for an expected all-out battle for the isolated French stronghold in northwest Viet Nam.

Russian-made Molotov trucks & a coolie force estimated at more than 100,000 kept supplies streaming in to the Viet Minh despite heavy losses under the heaviest aerial attack of the war. French planes were reported to have set the jungle aflame for miles with napalm (jellied gasoline) bombs. Red supplies were being rushed through over a newly-made road which cut 300 miles from the twisting Thai Mountains route between the Chinese border & Dienbienphu.

An almost-constant artillery duel was in progress between Dienbienphu's defenders & the rebels. French Union tank & infantry patrols from Dienbienphu made repeated forays and reported heavy Communist losses.

The Reds in turn kept up heavy anti-aircraft fire at planes supplying Dienbienphu. They also struck at the French supply system by raiding along the 55-mi Hanoi-to-Haiphong railroad & highway. Most U.S. supplies were landed at Haiphong, a main terminal for the Dienbienphu airlift.[9]

(The French announced Mar. 21 that French Union forces had captured Pakseng, 47 mi. north of the Laotian capital of Luangprabang.)[10]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Dulles Explains 'New Look'

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles reviewed the Eisenhower Admin's "new look" foreign-military policy[11] for the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.

1—see p. 81E3 2—see p. 81G3-82A1 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 330B3 4—see p. 73B2 5—see p. 82A1 6—see pp. 81D, 73C2 7—see p. 81F3 8—see p. 57D2 9—see p. 81G2-C3 10—see p. 65C2 11—see pp. 9B1-10B2

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Mar. 19. He made these points during a 3-hr. question-&-answer session:

- The policy's main purpose was to warn Russia that it would be "hit with everything we have" if it attacked the U.S. or "our vital interests." The greatest deterrent to war was "a capability for massive retaliation without delay."
- This did not mean that "every local war" would be turned into "a general war." The "new look's" greatest factor was its element of "selectivity," enabling the free world to use its "special resources" to "maximum possible advantage" and to act in the most effective way against each threat as it arose.
- The U.S. would act only after consultation with its allies. If time permitted, the President would consult Congress before ordering retaliation for any aggression. But he would act at his own discretion if he felt an attack on an ally was "the preview of an attack against the U.S. itself."
- The "new look" was not "new," "abrupt" or "revolutionary." Part of the policy originated under the Truman Admin. Bipartisan support still was vital to its success.[1]

Wide World
DULLES

Kennan Sees 'Schizophrenia'

Ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan, former director of the State Dept.'s policy planning staff, said in a lecture at Princeton Mar. 23 that U.S. foreign policy since World War II had been "a form of schizophrenia." He said the U.S. acted as though it lived in 2 separate worlds: (a) a "nightmarish" sphere under Soviet domination where the U.S. was "like a hunted beast . . . oblivious of everything" but the struggle to survive, and (b) another "sane & rational" non-Communist world that sought to solve its problems in accepted ways.

The "horrible reality" of Russia, plus existence of long-range weapons of mass destruction, had caused many Americans to become "wholly absorbed with power values to a point where they were impatient of any discussion of international affairs that tried to take account of anything else," Kennan held.[2]

Soviet Warns 4 on Bases

Russia warned 4 nations this week against alignments with the U.S. or other NATO powers.

Turkey was told Mar. 18 that the new Turkish-Pakistani friendship pact harmed Soviet-Turkish relations. A Soviet note charged that the treaty was closely connected with plans of the "aggressive Atlantic bloc" to set up military bases in the Middle East.[3]

Holland also received a Soviet note Mar. 18 assailing plans for the establishment of a U.S. air base in the Netherlands.[4]

Greece was sent a note Mar. 20 protesting the use of Greek military bases by the U.S. (Greek Defense Min. Panayotis Kanellopoulos said in New York Mar. 22 that the Eisenhower Admin. had assured Greece of more U.S. military aid, including the most modern planes, artillery & other weapons.)[5]

Egypt was reported Mar. 23 to have been warned that any Western-sponsored Middle East military pact with Arab states would be considered "unfriendly & even hostile" by Russia.

Reds Hint Pact Open to U.S.

The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* urged further discussion of Russia's plan for a 50-year European security pact Mar. 19. It hinted that Russia might agree to "amendments" that would permit U.S. participation. But British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said Mar. 22 that Britain would give the plan no further consideration.[6]

ROK Terms for Geneva

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee told the AP Mar. 24 he would send delegates to the Geneva Conf. only on "receipt of satisfactory assurances" that he would get "permission to unify Korea militarily if peaceful efforts fail."

He demanded acceptance of "one or the other of these conditions": "We want cooperation [in military unification] in the form of arms, munitions & other logistical support, such as air & sea coverage. Those not desiring to help us physically can step aside. Failing that, we ask immediate expansion of our armed forces to a strength where foreign manpower will not be needed except U.S. officers in advisory & training capacity."[7]

(Lee Bum Yung, who toured Southeast Asia with Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Chin on a South Korean goodwill mission, announced in Seoul Mar. 17 that a non-governmental anti-Communist conference would be held in Chinhae, Southeast Korea, at the end of April. He said that "people's representatives" from Formosa, Laos, Cambodia, Malaya, Thailand & several overseas Chinese groups would attend.)[8]

Other Korean Developments

The UN command in Korea made public at UN Hq. in New York Mar. 18 a report charging that the Communists were interested in war prisoners only for their propaganda value. . . . Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told the Indian Parliament in New Delhi Mar. 18 that many PWs choosing to go to neutral countries would have returned to the UN command if Allied officers assured them that they would not be turned over to South Korea or Formosa. But the Allies "stated definitely that anyone returned to them would be handed over" to the ROK or Natl. Chinese Govts., Nehru declared.[9] . . . Natl. Chinese Pres. Chiang Kai-shek received Mar. 23 a petition, signed by all 14,176 ex-PWs sent to Formosa, asking to be enrolled in the Nationalist Army.[10]

The 1,071 members of the 45th (Thunderbird) Div., first U.S. division to leave Korea since the fighting ended, sailed from Inchon Mar. 14 en route to New York.[11] . . . South Korea formally took command of its first unified field army—the ROK First Army—Mar. 21. It consisted of all of South Korea's divisions, which formerly were scattered through U.S. & ROK corps. U.S. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's UN command, however, still remained in control of all ROK forces.[12] . . . The ROK Govt. took South Korea out of Japan's time zone Mar. 21 by ordering all clocks set ahead 30 minutes.

North Korean Heavy Industry Min. Kim Du Sam was quoted by Red China's Peiping radio Mar. 18 as announcing a 3-yr. plan under which Russia would supply material & technical aid to restore North Korea's war-torn heavy industry.[13] . . . The *Korean Independence* (pro-Red monthly published in Los Angeles) reported in its Mar. 15 issue that ex-ROK 2d Lt. Choi Man Chong, who deserted to North Korea Jan. 20 with a U.S.-made artillery spotting plane, had been given a medal, a 60,000-won reward & the rank of first lieutenant in the North Korean Air Force.[14]

For 'Purged' China in UN

UN membership for a "purged" Red China was advocated Mar. 18 in London by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British Amb.-designate to France & former UN delegate. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammerskjöld supported the idea.

But U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said in New York earlier the same day he "would not shrink" from using the veto, if necessary, to keep the Red regime out of the UN.[15]

Addressing the Pilgrims, an Anglo-American friendship society, Sir Gladwyn proposed that the Peiping Govt. be allowed to represent China as soon as a majority of UN members believed the Communists had abandoned aggression in Korea or Indo-China. He said "constructive action of ideas" could be achieved only if all powers, Communist & non-Communist, discussed great world issues. He lauded U.S. sacrifices in Korea but said communism could not be defeated alone "by physical means." "Somehow or other [we] must learn to get on in this world with governments we dislike."

(Sir Gladwyn said his 4 years in the UN left him convinced that: the veto rule permitted the Security Council to deal only with "minor" aggressions "in which interests of the great powers are not engaged"; the UN nevertheless retained its most

1—see p. 82B1 2—Vol. XIII, 261F3 3—p. 60D1 4—52C3 5—Vol. XIII, 339B3 6—p. 41B1 7—81F2 8—59D1 9—pp. 59G1, 51E3 10—43B3 11—27B2 12—52C1 13—11E2 14—75A3 15—Vol. XIII, pp. 305B2, 246E2

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important function—that of a forum for peaceful settlement of disputes.)[1]

Canada on Recognition Terms

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson said Mar. 22: Canada would reconsider diplomatic recognition of Red China if the Peiping Govt. adopted a conciliatory attitude in the Geneva Conf. and gave convincing assurance that it would cease aggression in Korea & take an honest line in world affairs. But Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent told Commons Mar. 22 he knew of no prospects "at this time" for recognition of Red China or its admittance to the UN.

(St. Laurent, who returned to Ottawa Mar. 17 from a 6-week world tour, told Commons Mar. 18: his trip had made Asians aware of Canada as a friendly nation; West Germany, Italy, Japan seemed to have lost their taste for war; there was no evidence in Korea that either side was preparing to renew fighting; the world in general had "a great deal of confidence that the cold war" would not become "hot.")[2]

Britain Seeks Red Trade

Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft told Commons in London Mar. 22 that the British Govt. wanted "maximum trade" with Russia in goods that would not endanger Western security. He said: Britain wanted to avoid taking part in a "long-term, loose & ineffective blockade" of the USSR; Britain was laying "detailed proposals" on the subject "before our friends."

Govt. spokesmen said there were no present plans to ease British restrictions on trade with Red China. But they expressed hope that the Geneva Conf. would begin to open the way for better trade relations with China.

Laborites in Commons criticized Govt. policy on Chinese trade as too submissive to the U.S. Harold Wilson, who as Laborite Board of Trade president had introduced restrictions on strategic goods, said they now were "nonsensical" and that Britons were standing by while Americans & Japanese got "active about the China market."[3]

Other Trade Actions

Japan authorized export Mar. 20 of 8,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer to Red China in return for 62,500 tons of industrial salt—Japan's first shipment of chemical fertilizer to China since the Korean war. The U. D. Engineering Co., Ltd. of Britain announced Mar. 23 it had sold Russia £1 million worth of milk bottling machinery. France & Bulgaria agreed Mar. 20 to a 3 billion-franc exchange of French textiles, chemicals, drugs, machinery & other goods for Bulgarian agricultural products. An Indian-Rumanian trade pact signed Mar. 23 gave India many manufactured items in exchange for raw materials.

1—see Vol. XIII, p 82G 2—see p. 65B2 3—pp. 82A3, 62G2 4—85A2 5—53G3 6—60A1 7—83F1 8—Vol. XIII, 340E1 9—p. 76D1 10—p. 4E3 11—76G1 12—38D2 13—18D1

OTHER WORLD NEWS

H-Blast Inquiry Opens

The U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. began secret hearings Mar. 19 to determine whether there had been laxity in safety precautions for the hydrogen weapon test in mid-Pacific (Bikini) Mar. 1.

(Pres. Eisenhower told his Mar. 24 news conference: the Mar. 1 explosion surpassed expectation and scientists in charge must have been surprised & astonished at the result. He said something must have happened that had never been experienced in previous atomic tests, but he knew nothing of the details. Rep. James E. Van Zandt [R., Pa.] said Mar. 18 the device was powerful enough to destroy Washington, D.C. & some of its suburbs.)

It was disclosed that 379 persons inadvertently were exposed to radiation from the explosion. But Dr. John J. Morton, director of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Comm. in Hiroshima, said Mar. 19 the most seriously burned victims (23 Japanese fishermen) would recover within a month.

A food panic swept Japan Mar. 19 after it was learned that part of the exposed boat's tuna catch had been sold for public consumption. The Govt. issued stamps of approval for all uncontaminated tuna but sales of all fish, a chief dietary staple of Japan, dropped sharply.

Danger Area Widened

The U.S. informed Japan Mar. 20 that the danger area around the atomic testing grounds had been extended to a radius of 450 miles around Bikini Atoll. The previous danger zone was 355 mi. east-west & 150 mi. north-south from Bikini.[4]

U.S., Soviet Plans Exchanged

The U.S. & Russia completed Mar. 19 their exchange of proposals on international control of atomic energy resources. Details of the plans were not revealed.[5]

British-U.S. Coordination

Sir Winston Churchill revealed Mar. 23 that Britain & the U.S. had "smooth & friendly arrangements" for consultation on the use of atomic bombs in any war involving both nations. He told Commons there was constant interchange of ideas between the 2 Govts. & through NATO.[6]

Israel Quits UN Truce Unit

Israel withdrew from the UN Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. Mar. 23 because the commission had failed to fix responsibility for the Scorpion Pass ambush in which 11 Israelis were killed. Israel had blamed Jordan for the Mar. 17 attack. Israel asked Britain, France & the U.S. Mar. 24 to call an immediate session of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation.[7]

Prime Min. Moshe Sharett stressed that withdrawal from the Armistice Comm. did not mean Israel would repudiate its truce with Jordan. But, he warned, the commission's "impotence" was "liable to unleash violence" in Palestine.

The crisis in the Truce Comm. resulted from the chairman's refusal to break a tie between the Israeli & Jordanian delegates. The chairman, U.S. Navy Comdr. Elmo H. Hutchison, said there was no conclusive evidence that Jordan was responsible for the attack. He sought, over Israel's objection, to delay a decision while investigation continued.

Hutchison also was criticized by Sharett for not repudiating a Jordanian assertion that Israelis had committed the murders.

Israel named 3 Jordanians Mar. 22 as participants in the ambush. But Lt. Gen. John Bagot Glubb, Arab Legion commander, said there were "no such persons" in the specified tribe.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Names Sub-Cabinet Aides

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 23 nominated Arthur Larson, dean of the U. of Pittsburgh Law School, to be Labor Undersecretary. Larson, a Republican, succeeded Lloyd A. Mashburn.[8]

The President Mar. 11 nominated Asst. Defense Secy. Charles Sparks Thomas, 56, a World War I flier & aviation authority, to succeed Robert B. Anderson as Navy Secy.[9]

Other Presidential Actions

Pres. Eisenhower said at his Mar. 17 news conference that he thought the U.S. situation abroad was going to improve as the nation came closer, in the matter of racial equality, to the principles of the U.S. founding documents. He said he was striving for that sort of thing but would not attack the problem like a bull in a china shop. The President declared before the Freedom Fulfillment Conference Mar. 10 that the struggle for racial equality was "producing results." He repeated his pledge that "wherever the federal authority clearly extends, I will do my utmost to bring into living reality this expression of equality among men."[10]

The President asked Congress Mar. 22 for a supplemental $1,343,000 Justice Dept. appropriation—$918,000 to cover the costs of the increasing number of federal prison inmates (19,543 Mar. 11) & $425,000 to pay salaries of 27 new federal judges authorized by Congress.[11] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 20 signed a bill (S2714) increasing the CCC's farm price-support funds by $1¾ billion. It had been passed by House voice vote Mar. 5.[12]

The President conferred with Gen. Douglas MacArthur Mar. 18 on Indo-China & other international & national problems.[13] . . . The President gave formal indorsement Mar. 20 to the Admin.'s $930,343,000 Upper Colorado River power & irrigation project. He specifically backed the proposed Echo Park Dam, which critics

charged would flood parts of Dinosaur Natl. Monument. . . . Pres. Eisenhower in Washington Mar. 20 tapped a telegraph key which lit up a gas flame before the Ripon, Wis. schoolhouse where exactly 100 years earlier the Republican Party was founded. . . . . The Eisenhower Inaugural Com. announced Mar. 20 that most of the $146,822.22 surplus from the 1953 inauguration had gone to various philanthropic organizations, including the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.[1] $25,000 was held in reserve for the 1957 inauguration.

McCARTHY

'Ike' Urges Withdrawal

Pres. Eisenhower indicated Mar. 24 that he thought Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) should dissociate himself from the handling of an inquiry into his (McCarthy's) dispute with the Army.

Gen. Eisenhower was questioned at his press conference about an investigation McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. planned to make into Army charges that McCarthy & Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel of the McCarthy Subcom., had used direct threats to get favored treatment for draftee G. David Schine, ex-subcommittee aide & Cohn's personal friend.[2]

The President replied: "Well, I have no feelings at all about a particular situation or technicality of which I know nothing. I am perfectly ready to put myself on record flatly, as I have before, that in America, if a man is a party to a dispute, directly or indirectly, he does not sit in judgment on his own case, and I don't believe that any leadership can escape responsibility for carrying on that tradition & that practice." (Following his policy of not indulging in personalities, Pres. Eisenhower avoided mentioning McCarthy by name.)

When it was pointed out that McCarthy had given up any plan of sitting in judgment and demanded only to cross-examine witnesses, the President refused to comment. He said he did not know enough about the case.

McCarthy told reporters later that Pres. Eisenhower "& I are in full agreement" on a man not sitting in judgment on himself. But "it isn't my case," he declared. "It is the case of my chief counsel."

McCarthy Insists on Role

McCarthy rejected all suggestions that he agree not to cross-examine witnesses in his dispute with the Army. But he gave some ground this week in the face of criticism by Republican leaders & Democratic members of his subcommittee.

Proposals that McCarthy remove himself from the subcommittee during the inquiry were made by: Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), a subcommittee member, Mar. 20; Senate Republican Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Senate Republican Policy Com. Chrmn. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Mar. 21; GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, Mar. 22.

2 other suggestions made by subcommittee members Mar. 23: Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) said that McCarthy should "voluntarily take himself out of the picture as far as cross-examination is concerned"; Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) said that McCarthy could be permitted to submit written questions for other subcommittee members to ask—a procedure already practiced by the subcommittee.

McCarthy, refusing to take a temporary departure from the subcommittee, promised in Oklahoma City Mar. 20 that he would not vote on any subcommittee decision "even affecting me remotely."

Flying back to Washington Mar. 21, he said he would "not vote on any final decisions or conclusions" but that he would be a witness and intended to cross-examine other witnesses. He said he thought Army witnesses should have the same right. (During the flight, he proposed that all witnesses submit to lie detector tests. Other subcommittee members derided the idea.)

McCarthy said Mar. 23 that he was willing to have another Republican assigned to the subcommittee to exercise his voting rights.

Jameson Rejects Counsel Post

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), subcommittee member chosen to preside at the hearing, revealed Mar. 22 that American Bar Assn. Pres. William J. Jameson had declined an invitation to act as subcommittee counsel for the investigation. Jameson rejected the job on the basis of a poll of ABA board members.[3]

The subcommittee had voted Mar. 16 to hire a new counsel & staff for the hearing. (Cohn, present chief counsel, admitted in a TV interview Mar. 14 that subcommittee staff members had been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to him. But he said he had taken no part in it and was sorry it had been done.)

The subcommittee also had voted Mar. 16 to put aside all other business until the dispute was investigated. McCarthy announced Mar. 23 that he was calling a Mar. 24 subcommittee meeting to consider canceling this decision in order to (a) resume hearings on communism in defense plants and (b) open hearings on alleged corruption in Alaska. Other members opposed this and McCarthy, declaring that he had to preside at a session of a different subcommittee, canceled the meeting.

Wilson Backs Army Charges

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson gave full support Mar. 18 to the charges of Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens & Army counselor John G. Adams against McCarthy & Cohn. Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Com., Wilson said he did not believe McCarthy's counter-charge that Stevens & Adams had tried to end McCarthy's probes of the Army by offering "dirt" on the other services.

In a hearing on a proposal to amend the doctor-draft law,[6] Wilson said under questioning that: (1) McCarthy's claim that the Pentagon "coddled Communists" was a "false charge"; (2) no Congressional investigation had turned up a single case of suspected subversion about which the Pentagon had not been alerted previously and on which it was not already at work; (3) the armed forces could handle their own subversion problems without Congressional help except in the way of legislation.

(The Army disclosed Mar. 22 that all officers were ordered Mar. 11 to sign new loyalty certificates. Under this order, any officer failing to sign could not be promoted, separated or have any other change in status before final disposition of his case.)

McCarthy 'Indicts' Democrats

Returning to his "20 years of infamy" theme, McCarthy "indicted" the Democratic Party Mar. 19 for "treason or criminal stupidity" and challenged Adlai E. Stevenson to act as "defense attorney" in pleading "guilty or not guilty." The Senator spoke before the Young Republican Org. in Milwaukee despite an attack of virus laryngitis. It was his major reply to Stevenson's Mar. 6 speech in Miami Beach on McCarthyism. McCarthy listed these "20 counts, picked at random," in his "indictment" of the Democrats & Stevenson:

(1) The Truman Admin's refusal to permit bombing of Yalu River bridges in Korea; (2) recognition of the USSR by the Roosevelt Admin. in 1933; (3) White House action in 1942, when Stevenson was in the Navy Dept., allowing "members of the Communist conspiracy" to "act as radio operators" on U.S. vessels; (4) Stevenson's "connivance" in Italy in 1943 to bring Communists into the Italian Govt.; (5) arrangement by Lauchlin Currie in 1942 of a State Dept. conference for Earl Browder, then CP head in the U.S., so Browder "might guide the betrayal of China"; (6) an order by Currie in 1945 that no arms captured from Japan go to China; (7) "deliberate betrayal" in Yugoslavia of "anti-Communist Mikhailovich" in favor of Tito; (8) a "secret directive" authorizing the granting of U.S. Army commissions to Reds; (9) an order to "destroy the files" on military personnel where they "showed" a Communist; (10) handing over to Russia of U.S. currency plates for Germany; (11) agreement to the Yalta decision; (12) granting of a $90 million post-World War II loan to Poland; (13) an order by Seth W. Richardson, head of the loyalty review program in the Truman Admin., "not to discharge any [federal] employes merely because they were Communists"; (14) a N.Y. federal grand jury report asserting that "highly placed officials" had "surrounded themselves in each Govt. agency" & in the UN "with personnel who share their disloyal convictions"; (15) an alleged U.S. embargo on shipment of weapons to Nationalist China while it was fighting the Communists; (16) "forcing" the

Dulles on McCarthy

State Secy. Dulles, testifying before the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 19,[4] tried to avoid commenting on Sen. McCarthy. However, under pressure from Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), he said:

"Many foreigners" had a "distorted view" of McCarthy's influence because "his name seems to crop up" in "almost every hearing." It was not his (Dulles') "responsibility as a member of the Executive Branch to get into a problem . . . which I believe is the responsibility of the Legislative Branch" of the Govt.[5]

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 340F3 2—p. 84E1 3—XIII, 290C2 4—p. 89G3 5—69B1 6—68A3

opening of the Kalgan Mt. Pass in northern China, which permitted the Russians to arm the Chinese Reds; (17) an order by Truman halting Nationalist attacks on the Chinese mainland; (18) retention by Alger Hiss of "high posts" although Govt. officials had been warned of his "Communist ties as early as 1939; (19) "hamstringing" Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Korea; (20) preventing Gen. James Van Fleet from "following through" when Communist armies were on the run in Korea in June, 1951.[1]

(Stevenson said Mar. 20 he would "not stoop" to reply to McCarthy.[2] Sen. Ralph Flanders [R., Vt.], who had attacked McCarthy in a recent Senate speech, said in Middlebury, Vt. Mar. 20: the Milwaukee speech was "magnificent for the Republican Party" and it looked as though McCarthy had "finally hit the sawdust trail.")[3]

McCarthy said in Milwaukee he would continue to "dig out the facts" & make them public no matter how his foes tried to "divert the exposure of Communists into a personal fight between the [Eisenhower] Admin. & me." He had declared in a talk in Chicago Mar. 18 he would never be a "rubber stamp" Senator. He ended his speaking tour Mar. 20 in Oklahoma City, where he disclosed that he was working privately on a report to expose Red infiltration of press, radio & TV.[4]

GENERAL

Eisenhower Tax Bill Passed

The Eisenhower Admin.'s omnibus tax bill (HR8300) was passed, 339-80, by the House & sent to the Senate Mar. 18 after a Democratic effort to add $100 to personal income tax exemptions lost by 6 votes.

The approved bill offered $1.397 billion in tax relief—slightly more than half to individuals, the rest to corporations. (Main areas of relief to individuals: dividend income, child care expenses of working widows & widowers, large medical expenses, taxpayers with dependents earning more than $600 a yr., most retired people, annuitants, single "heads of household," foster parents. Main relief for corporations: higher depreciation allowances, retention of earnings without dividend distribution, larger deductions for research & development, 2-yr. [instead of one-yr.] "carryback" of losses.)[5]

Vote on the Eisenhower bill: 208 R., 131 D. for (total 339); 74 R., 5 D., 1 ind. against (total 80).

Vote on the Democratic plan for $700-a-yr. personal exemption: 193 D., 10 R., 1 ind. for (tot. 204); 201 R., 9 D., against (tot. 210).[6]

Chavez Keeps Senate Seat

A GOP effort to unseat Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.) was defeated by a 53-36 Senate vote Mar. 23.

Chavez' ouster was opposed by 47 Democrats, by Republicans Geo. D. Aiken (Vt.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Frederick G. Payne (Me.), Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) & H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) and by independent Wayne Morse (Ore.). 36 Republicans voted to unseat him. Chavez himself did not vote.

The move to oust Chavez was based on a 2-1 Senate Elections Subcom. report, filed Mar. 11, which held that widespread voting irregularities made it impossible to tell whether Chavez actually had defeated Republican Patrick J. Hurley in New Mexico's 1952 Senatorial election. The majority report was signed by Sens. Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.) & Charles E. Potter (Mich.), the subcommittee's 2 Republicans. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Miss.), sole Democratic subcommittee member, dissented. Barrett's & Potter's proposal that the New Mexico seat be declared vacant was upheld by a 5-4 party-line vote of the Senate Rules Com. Mar. 16.

The frauds & irregularities charged by the subcommittee's Republicans were blamed on the state's election officials, not on Chavez.[7]

●

Ex-Communist Paul Crouch, an Immigration Service employe, charged at a Senate Internal Security Subcom. hearing in New Orleans Mar. 18-20: Mrs. Virginia Durr, sister of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black's late wife, "had full knowledge of" & "plotted" with a Red ring that stole Govt. information & had "easy access" to the White House during 1934-42; the ring's members were Joseph Gelders, the Rev. Malcolm Dobbs, Howard Lee, Joseph Lash & Gilbert Parks; neither the late Pres. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt nor Justice Black "had the least suspicion they were Red agents." The testimony was given before Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), who sat as a one-man subcommittee investigating communism in the Southern Conf. Educational Fund. Crouch said Mrs. Durr's husband, Clifford Judkins Durr, a CCC member in 1941-48 & ex-pres. of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, was a "former Red." (Durr seized Crouch Mar. 20 & shouted, "I'll kill you for lying about my wife.")[8] Ex-Communist James Butler of Dallas testified before Eastland Mar. 19 that Fund Pres. Aubrey Willis Williams, ex-Natl. Youth Admin. & farm magazine publisher, had been introduced to him at a "closed Communist meeting" in Nashville in 1942 as a Communist organizer. (Williams denied exer having been a Communist, said the Fund worked chiefly against race bias.)[9]

Wildcat strike of anti-AFL longshoremen in New York, in effect for 20 days, was indorsed by the old Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. Mar. 24. The walkout defied a federal court anti-strike injunction obtained by the NLRB pending its decision on which union had jurisdiction in New York.[10]

FOREIGN

Italy Probes Scandal

The most sensational trial in modern Italian history was halted in Rome Mar. 22 to permit a new judicial investigation of charges that political & social leaders were involved in a narcotics & sex scandal which threatened to topple the new Scelba Govt.

The scandal began with the death of "party girl" Wilma Montesi, 21, whose half-nude body was found on a beach at Ostia in Apr. 1953. The police dismissed her death as due to natural causes. But editor Silvano Muto hinted in his picture magazine *Attualità* in Nov. 1953 that she had been left to die of drugs after an orgy at a hunting lodge owned by self-styled "Marchese" Ugo Montagna de San Bartolomeo, a man with a long criminal record whom the carabinieri described as an ex-Nazi & Fascist spy, procurer, black marketer, influence peddler & narcotics suspect.

Muto was put on trial under a Fascist law against spreading "false & alarming rumors." The sensational testimony was produced at his trial, which was suspended Mar. 22 pending the new inquiry.

Anna Maria Moneta-Caglio, Montagna's ex-mistress & Muto's chief witness, charged that among those involved with Montagna were Piero Piccioni, 24, jazz-pianist son of Forgn. Min. Attilio Piccioni, & Dr. Tommaso Pavone, national police chief. Pavone was suspended at his own request Mar. 11. (Giovanni Carcaterra, 54, was appointed national police chief Mar. 16.) But the Cabinet refused Mar. 16 to accept Piccioni's resignation.

A letter written by Miss Moneta-Caglio Oct. 30, 1953 and introduced at the trial Mar. 20 said that Montagna was "head of the gang trafficking in drugs" and that "Piero Piccioni is its assassin."

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a 268-207 vote Mar. 23, rejected a Communist motion for immediate debate on the Montesi case. It voted, 270-198, to debate the case July 7, as proposed by the Govt.

Scelba Plans Anti-Red Drive

The Scelba Govt. announced Mar. 18 that it intended to wipe out communism in the Govt. and "in all sectors of the national life" in its reach. It hinted at undisclosed measures to insure the loyalty of Govt. employes & to crack down on anti-democratic organizations.[11]

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Chiang Kai-shek was reelected Chinese Nationalist President for 6 years by a vote of 1,507-48 in the Natl. Assembly in Taipeh Mar. 22. Dr. K. C. Wu, ex-Formosa Governnor (now living in Evanston, Ill.) who had recently called the Nationalist Govt. a police regime, was ousted as a Kuomintang Party member & Cabinet minister without portfolio Mar. 17.[12] . . . **Pakistan's** opposition United Front Party defeated the Govt.'s Moslem League in East Pakistan provincial elections, returns showed Mar. 19.[13] . . . **Polish** Premier Boleslaw Bierut's resignation to become first secretary of the United Polish Workers (Communist) Party was announced Mar. 19. Vice Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, a leftwing Socialist collaborator with the CP since 1948, resumed the Premiership which he held in 1947-52.[14]

1—see p. 45G2 2—85G1 3—77F1 4—84G1 5—20D3 6—80E2 7—Vol. XIII, p. 429A3 8—Vol. IX, p. 299G-H; VIII, 168D; VII, 385F-G 9—Vol. XII, 427F-G; Vol. V, 92F 10—p. 38E1 11—46E3 12—p. 2A1; Vol. XIII, 398B3 13—Vol. XIII, 370B2 14—p. 15G2; Vol. XII, 382B

LATIN AMERICA

Caracas Conf. The 19th Inter-Amer. Conf. in Caracas passed by 15-0 Mar. 18 (U.S. abstaining) a 2d resolution against colonialism. It asked that non-American powers hasten steps to grant Western Hemisphere colonies the right of self-determination "under the terms of the UN Charter." Preliminary actions on economic issues taken by the conference's Economic Com.: Guatemalan resolutions against international trade boycotts and monopolies for mining, industrial & agricultural exploitation were rejected Mar. 22; a compromise resolution indorsing land reform where deemed necessary was passed May 23; a Chilean resolution that income should be taxed only at the source was defeated (the U.S. won approval of a measure upholding a country's right to tax income of its nationals wherever earned but suggesting eventual elimination of double taxation.)[1]

Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, 59, leader of Peru's outlawed People's American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) party and a refugee in the Colombian Embassy in Lima since Jan. 3, 1949, was granted permission to leave Peru Mar. 23. He was said to have arranged to go to Uruguay.[2] . . . **British Honduras** Gov. Patrick Renison was granted emergency powers Mar. 19 over public services, finances & the colony's relations with the rest of the Commonwealth. The step was approved by appointed members of the Legislative Assembly over opposition of elected members. It was the first in a series of actions planned to prevent leftists (possibly allied with Guatemala) from gaining control of a new Legislature to be elected Apr. 23 for the purpose of revising the colonial constitution.[3] . . . **Jamaican** police raided hq. of the leftist People's Educational Org. and Jamaica Fed. of Trade Unions Mar. 22 and seized documents. They made a similar raid on the home of Ferdinand C. Smith, World Fed. of Trade Unions asst. secy. & ex-Natl. Maritime Union vice. pres.-secy. in the U.S. (He left the U.S. in 1951 after he was ordered deported as a subversive alien.)[4]

ECONOMICS

Randall Comm.'s report to Pres. Eisenhower on U. S. foreign economic policy was criticized Mar. 22 by 17 economic experts who had held a 2-day conference on the Randall study at Princeton U. last month. The Princeton group said: the Randall report dealt only with the problem of the world's present trade deficit with the U.S.; it failed to outline "sound & vigorous" longterm policies and passed over such questions as integration of West Europe, the economy of Japan, development of backward areas and a recession in the U.S.[5]

Railroads were authorized by the ICC Mar. 18 to raise by 10% their rates for carrying mail. . . . **London Gold Market,** closed since 1939, reopened Mar. 22 with gold priced at $35 an ounce (payable in sterling bought with dollars or gold). . . . **U.S. & Canada** announced an agreement Mar. 17 not to upset world markets by "dumping" surplus farm products.[6] . . . **American Woolen Company,** which planned to liquidate 11 mills in New England & New York and increase operations in the South, offered Mar. 22 to help towns with closed mills rehabitate them or find new industries to replace them. . . . **Pan Amer. World Airways** announced Mar. 23 it would sell tickets for domestic & overseas trips (beginning May 1) for 10% down & monthly installments. . . . **RKO Pictures Corp.** stockholders' approval of sale of the company to Howard R. Hughes was announced Mar. 18.[7]

1—see pp. 85E3-86E1 2—Vol. XII, p. 10G 3—Vol. XII, 98G, 34L 4—XII, 265K 5—p. 28C3 6—p. 22B2; Vol. XIII, 421E2 7—p. 55B1 8—p. 63C1 9—Vol. XIII, 334G2 10—p. 14G1 11—Vol. XIII, 132D 12—p. 55F1

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Mar. 20

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,964	*$21,963	*$22,612
Currency circulation	*$29,769	*$29,870	*$29,708
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,475	*$22,407	*$23,139
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,929,446,424	$9,176,616,935	$10,387,235,478
England note circulation	*£1,562.663	*£1,561.769	
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,934,385	9,197,485	9,552,445
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	153.45	152.76	153.87
Bond sales (par value)	$16,477,000	*18,174,500	$15,885,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.44	101.10	98.08
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	143,805	132,673	159,329
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,458,300	6,432,900	6,449,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,300,000	6,755,000	6,218,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,519	*8,586	*8,138.032
Carloadings (cars)	[b]609,883	590,567	700,183
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	123	125	134
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.73½	$2.73¾	$2.73½
Corn (bu.)	$1.82⅝	$1.83⅛	$1.86½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3535	$ .3535	$ .3395
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$23.33	$23.50	$44.08
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.27	$7.25	$6.42
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.6	110.6	110.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]92	85	100
Failures (Mar. 11)‡	229	223	165
LABOR:	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1953**
Employed (Census Bur.)	60,051,000	59,753,000	60,924,000
Non-farm (BLS)	47,476,000	47,770,000	49,340,000
Manufacturing (BLS)	16,027,000	16,177,000	16,706,000
Unemployed (Census Bur.)	3,671,000	3,087,000	1,788,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay (BLS)	$70.71	$70.92	$71.17
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs. (BLS)	39.5	39.4	40.9

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 10 [b]Mar. 13 [c]Mar. 6 [d]Mar. 16

STATISTICAL REPORTS

U.S. foreign trade totals for 1953 reported by Commerce Dept. Mar. 22: exports of goods & services were valued at $21.3 billion, including $4.3 billion worth under military aid programs; imports of goods & services were valued at $16.6 billion. The $400 million margin of non-aid exports over imports was the smallest since World War II.[8] . . . **Spring crop acreage** (all crops) was estimated as 282,500,000 acres in an Agri. Dept. forecast Mar. 19. . . . 4,864 **natl. banks** had assets of $110 billion, deposits of $101 billion Dec. 31, Controller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney reported Mar. 23. Loans & discounts outstanding totaled $38 billion. Securities holdings totaled $44.2 billion, including $35.6 billion in U.S. Govt. obligations.[9] . . . **U.S. Govt. spending** totaled $34.1 billion during July-Dec. 1953 and the Govt. had authority to spend $126.8 billion more in the future, the Congressional Joint (Byrd) Com. on Reduction of Nonessential Fed. Expenditures reported Mar. 21. Military spending (waterway activities excluded): $20.6 billion, with $74.4 billion authorized for future payment.[10] . . . **State revenues** totaled $18 billion, state spending $17 billion in 1953 (U.S. Commerce Dept. estimate Mar. 13).

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Congress of Delegates of the Amer. Academy of Gen. Practice, meeting in Cleveland Mar. 20, demanded that all general practitioners get the right to place patients in hospitals. The congress was shown examples of Polish-born Dr. Mieczyslaw Peszcynski's work (in Cleveland) in teaching paraplegics, accident victims & other disabled persons to walk and care for themselves. Dr. John R. Fowler of Barre, Mass. was chosen Academy pres.-elect to take office in Mar. 1955. Dr. W. B. Hildebrand of Menasha, Wis. succeeded Dr. U. R. Bryner of Salt Lake City as pres. Mar. 25.[11]

Dr. Richard F. Humphreys of the Armour Research Foundation at Illinois Inst. of Technology (Chicago) described in New York Mar. 15 a method of accurately diagnosing edema, muscular distrophy & other crippling muscle ills by radioactive analysis of an irradiated sample of diseased tissue. . . . Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston reported Mar. 4 that a transplanted human kidney functioned for a record 5 months before the patient died of a different illness.[12]

Developments at Boston institutions reported by Earl Ubell in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* Mar. 24: Dr. Sidney Farber of Boston Children's Hospital told of partial success in cancer treatment with such chemicals as anti-folic acid, cortisone & 6-mercaptopurine, which brought temporary remission in childhood leukemia; TEPA, which stopped some cases of black cancer; sex hormones, which slowed breast & prostate cancers. Dr. John

Trump of MIT said that 18 victims of larynx cancer were kept free of the disease for an average of 22 months (none died yet) by blasting the cancer with 2 million-volt X-rays.[1]

The Amer. Cancer Society agreed Mar. 17, in summarizing a report by 25 U.S. cancer researchers, that "evidence to date justifies the suspicion that cigarette smoking does, to a degree as yet undetermined, increase the likelihood of developing cancer of the lung."[2] . . . Dr. John G. O'Neill of the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry reported Mar. 9 the development of plastic contact lenses thinner than paper and smaller than the eye's cornea. He said some patients wore them day & night "without removing them & with absolutely no irritation."[3]

The U.S. House Commerce Com. reported Mar. 7 that many Americans suffer disease because known treatments are not used on their ills. "Almost half of all cancer can be cured if it is detected & treated in the early stages," the committee said, "yet of this half, only half is being cured." It also reported: "The 67,000 handicapped people rehabilitated by the federal-state program . . . earned $16 million per year before & $116 million per year after rehabilitation. . . . $70 million per year is spent for public assistance payments & medical care of the blind but only $12 million per year to rehabilitate the blind."

Dr. Stuart Wilson reported in Welland, Ont. Mar. 19 that he had completed the transformation of a Canadian man into a woman. Wilson said his patient was born with both male & female sex characteristics and raised as a man although "there was no doubt that the patient was mostly a woman." Wilson said the initial operations were performed in the U.S.[4]

Press. Col. Robert R. McCormick sold the *Washington Times-Herald* to the *Washington Post* Mar. 17 for a sum reported to be between $8½ million & $10 million.[5] The 2 papers were then merged and appeared the same day as the *Washington Post & Times-Herald.* This left Washington with only 3 daily newspapers, the others being the *Daily News* & the *Star.* . . . The board of directors of the Inter-American Press Assn., meeting in San Juan, P.R. Mar. 20-21, hailed editors Jorge Mantilla of Ecuador, Demetrio Canelas of Bolivia and David Michel Torino & Alberto Gainza Paz of Argentina for fighting for freedom of the press. All had their papers closed by their governments. Only Mantilla's *El Commercio* reopened.[6] . . . Paid circulation of the U.S.' 9,544 weekly newspapers exceeded 20 million in 1953 for the 3d straight year (reported by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. Mar. 16).[7]

Films. New York's Legislature completed passage Mar. 20 of a movie censorship bill designed to answer Supreme Court rulings that the word "immoral" was too vague in a previous state law.[8] . . . Ohio's Film Censorship Div. Mar. 12 authorized exhibition of these formerly banned films: *The Moon Is Blue, The Outlaw, Ways of Love, Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye & Mom & Dad.*[9] . . . Film writer Allen Rivkin charged Mar. 19 that the Defense Dept. withdrew approval of the film *Prisoner of War* "at the last minute" because of Army plans to court-martial former prisoners of the Communists in Korea. The film was concerned with Communist torture of PWs. The Govt.'s action meant merely that the Army would not aid the film's promotion.

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Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, French Nobel Prize winner, was denied membership in the Amer. Chemical Society, the ACS revealed in Washington Mar. 20, because it was decided that, as an avowed Communist, she lacked the intellectual freedom required for membership.[10] . . . **Dag Hammarskjöld,** UN Secy. General, was chosen Mar. 18 to succeed his late father, Knut Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, as a member of the 18-member Swedish Academy (considered as high an honor as winning a Nobel Prize). It was the first time in the Academy's 166 years that a son succeeded his father.[11] . . . **ETT-100,** an "electronic brain" built to solve problems in differential calculus involved in designing guided missiles, torpedoes & jet planes, was exhibited to Navy officials by the Stevens Inst. of Technology in Hoboken, N.J. Mar. 23.[12] . . . **Mummy** of a 10-yr.-old Inca girl, perfectly preserved for more than 500 years, was reported Mar. 22 to have been found in an icy tomb 20,000 feet up in the Chilean Andes.

NEW BOOKS

Bless This House. By Norah Lofts. 400-yr. history of a house & people who lived in it. Lit. Guild April choice. Mar. 18. (Doubleday, 285 pp., $3.50)*

The Challenge of Man's Future. By Harrison Brown. Discussion of relationship between growing population & decreasing natural resources. Mar. 19. (Viking, 290 pp., $3.75)†

God's Country & Mine: A Declaration of Love Spiced With a Few Harsh Words. By Jacques Barzun. Columbia U. historian defends U.S. against critics who call it "materialistic." Mar. 22. (Atlantic: Little, Brown, 344 pp., $5)†

Letters to Milena. By Franz Kafka. Edited by Willi Haas. Trans. by Tania & James Stern. Posthumously published letters of Czech writer to woman he loved. Mar. 16. (Schocken, 238 pp., $3.75)†

The Spider King. By Lawrence Schoonover. Historical-fictional account of life of Louis XI of France. Mar. 16. (Macmillan, 403 pp., $3.95)*

The Splendid Century: Social Life in the France of Louis XIV. By W. H. Lewis. Royal & common customs in 17th-century France. Mar. 17. (Sloane, 306 pp., $5)†

The Test of Freedom. By Norman Thomas. Socialist holds liberals partly to blame for rightist & leftist threats to U.S. civil liberties. Mar. 8. (Norton, 211 pp., $3)†

Three Men. By Jean Evans. Case histories which trace variety of neuroses. Mar. 22. (Knopf, 297 pp., $3.75)†

NEW YORK THEATER

American Savoyards. Gilbert & Sullivan repertory company directed by Dorothy Raedler. Opened Mar. 23 at President Theater for 10-week run presenting in weekly sequence The Mikado, Pirates of Penzance, Patience, The Gondoliers, Ruddigore, Iolanthe, Yeoman of the Guard, Princess Ida, H.M.S. Pinafore, The Sorcerer.

The King and I closed Mar. 20 after 1,246 performances. [See Vol. XI, p. 111P]

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 63B2 2—p. 87D1 3—Vol. XIII, 208A 4—p. 80D3 5—IX, 295L 6—XIII, 243A2 7—p. 39E1 8—p. 23A1 9—79D1 10—Vol. XI, 3G 11—XIII, 343E2 12—p. 79A2 13—87D 14—87C; Vol. XIII, 59A 15—XIII, 371F1 16—XIII, 174L, 78A

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Public school expenditures in the U.S., now $9.5 billion a year, should be increased to $14 billion a year by 1960, economist Beardsley Ruml told a meeting of the Natl. Citizens Comm. for the Public Schools in San Francisco Mar. 20. He estimated that the number of children age 5-17 would increase from the present 36 million to 44 million by 1960. Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Fed. Comm. of Education, said 117,000 new classrooms must be built annually to keep up with the need and the country soon must decide whether states needed more federal school aid.[13]

Conf. on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, meeting in New York Mar. 21, decided to allocate $10-15 million in the next 12-14 yrs. from damage payments by West Germany to restore Jewish art & other cultural assets lost in Nazi-dominated Europe.[14] . . . **Spanish** state authorities were urged Mar. 18 by Bishop Gregorio Modrego of Barcelona to "call a halt" to efforts by Protestant groups (mostly American) to win converts among Roman Catholics in Spain. He objected most strongly to activities of 7th Day Adventists & Jehovah's Witnesses.[15] . . . **Dr. Robert M. Hutchins,** assoc. director of the Ford Foundation, declined Mar. 16 to accept an annual award for "defense of intellectual freedom" from the NYC Teachers Union (former affiliate of the United Public Workers, which the CIO ousted in 1953 as Communist-dominated).[16]

OBITUARIES

William K. Barclay Jr., 57, ex-pres. Phila.-Baltimore Stock Exchange, ex-chrmn. Natl. Assn. of Securities Dealers; Mar. 19 in New York.

John A. (Bocky) Bockhorst, 61, pioneer newsreel photographer; Mar. 17 in Washington (of burns received in apartment fire apparently caused by cigarette).

Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert, 85, Columbia U. authority on synthetic organic chemistry, ex-pres. Amer. Chemical Soc.; Mar. 21 in New York.

Charles Yale Harrison, 55, newspaperman, author of *Generals Die in Bed, Meet Me On the Barricades;* Mar. 17 in New York of heart ailment.

Walter C. Howey, 72, chief editor of Boston Hearst newspapers whose exploits in Chicago in 1920s were believed to have inspired Hecht-MacArthur play *The Front Page;* Mar. 21 in Boston.

Clem (Uncle Pike) Noble, 123, ex-slave believed 2d oldest person in the world (a man one yr. older was reported living in Indonesia); Mar. 18 in Bellamy, Ala.

Samuel Shellabarger, 65, ex-Princeton U. English prof. who became best-selling historical novelist (*Lord Vanity, Prince of Foxes, The King's Cavalier*); Mar. 21 in Princeton, N.J. of heart attack.

Than Thai, 76, emperor of Annam from 1889 until deposed by French in 1906; Mar. 20 in Saigon.

SPORTS

Winners

Central American Games. Mexico won the 1954 Central Amer. championship in a 2-week, 18-sport tournament ended Mar. 20 in Mexico City.

Unofficial point totals & first-place victories: Mexico 929 (horsemanship, swimming, wrestling, tennis, golf, boxing, bowling, shooting, volleyball, waterpolo), Cuba 496½ (track & field, gymnastics, weightlifting), Venezuela 389 (baseball, fencing), Colombia 192 (cycling), Panama 185½, Puerto Rico 177, Guatemala 174, Jamaica 128, Salvador 60 (soccer), Dominican Republic 17, Curacao 16, Nicaragua 3. Panama & Mexico tied in basketball (playoff cancelled when officials could not provide neutral referees).

Basketball. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. championship final in Kansas City Mar. 20: La Salle (Phila.) 92, Bradley (Peoria, Ill.) 76. Tom Gola, La Salle center, was voted most valuable player in the NCAA tourney by sportswriters & broadcasters.[1]

(Forrest Anderson of Bradley was named Mich. St. coach Mar. 23.)

The Natl. Basketball Com. changed the free-throw rule Mar. 22 to allow a 2d free shot after each successful attempt on a common personal foul (not received in act of shooting) during the first 37 minutes of a game. The ball goes back in play if the first throw on such a foul is missed. The committee returned 40-min. college games to halves instead of quarters.[2]

NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN. (Pro.)

Final Standing Mar. 16

Eastern Div.	W.	L.	PC.	Western Div.	W.	L.	PC.
New York	44	28	.611	Min'apolis	46	26	.639
*Boston	42	30	.583	Rochester	44	28	.611
Syracuse	42	30	.583	Ft. Wayne	40	32	.556
Phila.	29	43	.403	Milwaukee	21	51	.292
Baltimore	16	56	.222	[See Vol. XIII, p. 88J]			

Boxing. Golden Gloves championships in New York Mar. 22: team title won by New York over Chicago, heavyweight title by Len Kanthal, 18, of Washington (N.Y. team).

Golf. $15,000 intl. 4-ball tourney in Miami Beach Mar. 21: won by Dick Mayer of St. Petersburg, Fla. & Tommy Bolt of Houston, Tex. for $3,000. . . . $5,000 St. Patrick's Day pro-amateur tourney in Miami Beach Mar. 17: pros Cary Middlecoff of Memphis & Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans tied for first place, for $400 each. . . . North & South women's amateur in Pinehurst, N.C. Mar. 22: won by Joyce Ziske, 19, of Waterford, Wis.

NATL. HOCKEY LEAGUE

Final Standing Mar. 21

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.		W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Detroit	37	19	14	88	Boston	32	28	10	74
Mont'l	35	24	11	81	N. Y.	29	31	10	68
Toronto	32	24	14	78	Chi.	12	51	7	31

Individual honors: Gordie Howe, Detroit right-wing, was declared winner of the Art Ross Trophy as NHL leading scorer for the 4th straight year Mar. 23. He made 33 goals & 48 assists to 37 goals & 30 assists by runnerup Maurice Richard of Montreal. Toronto goalie Harry Lumley won the Vezina Trophy Mar. 21 for least goals allowed (131).

Horse Racing. $146,250 Florida Derby in Hallandale, Fla. Mar. 20: won by R. S. Lytle's Correlation, Willie Shoemaker up, for $100,000.

Skating. Hayes Alan Jenkins, 20, & his brother David, 17, of Colorado Springs, Col., finished 1st & 2d, respectively, in the U.S. senior men's figure ice-skating championships in Los Angeles Mar. 21. Tenley Albright, 18, of Newton Center, Mass., won the women's title.[3]

Skiing. Tom Corcoran, 22, of Dartmouth & Jannette Burr of Seattle won the men's & women's Harriman Cup races in Sun Valley, Ida. Mar. 20-21. . . . Bob Bourdon, 37, of Stowe, Vt. won the U.S. senior ski title Mar. 20-21 in Franconia, N.H.

Baseball

Sens. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) & William Langer (R., N.D.) charged Mar. 18 that August A. Busch, pres. of both the NL St. Louis Cardinals & the Anheuser-Busch brewery, used the ball club to boost beer sales and, for income tax purposes, could write off the Cardinals' expenses as business losses of the brewery. Johnson, pres. of the Western Baseball League, argued before Langer's Senate Judiciary Subcom. in favor of his bill to make baseball clubs owned by breweries & liquor corporations subject to anti-trust laws. Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D., Mo.) replied Mar. 19 that the Cardinals & brewery filed separate tax returns and the brewery could not claim losses incurred by the ball club. NL Pres. Warren Giles backed Busch Mar. 21 and denounced charges that ownership of baseball clubs by "big commercial interests" was detrimental to the game.[4]

The FBI began inquiry Mar. 18 into reports that 8 Cuban Negro players, training with the Washington Senators in Winter Garden, Fla. since Mar. 8, had been ordered by city officials Mar. 17 to leave town.[5]

Pitcher Johnny Sain, 35, who announced his retirement from baseball last year, joined the AL N.Y. Yankees in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mar. 19 for "just one more year" at an estimated salary of $32,500.[6]

The NL Milwaukee Braves bought shortstop Roy Smalley from the Chicago Cubs Mar. 21 for pitcher Dave Cole plus cash.

*Awarded 2d by flip of coin. 1—see pp. 88C1, 72C2; Vol. XIII, 88H 2—Vol. XII, 108C 3—pp. 64A2, 56F1 4—Vol. XIII, 380E1, 120A 5—XIII, 320F2 6—XIII, 372B2 7—p. 16C1 8—Vol. XI, 140K 9—XIII, 268G3 10—XIII, 424G3

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

18 U.S. servicemen were killed when a C-119 Flying Boxcar exploded & crashed Mar. 20 near Lothian, Md.

8 children were reported drowned Mar. 22 when the Khuspas River flooded 29 villages in s.w. Afghanistan.

(Comet jet airliners, grounded for examination since one exploded off Elba Jan. 10 with loss of 35 lives, were restored to service Mar. 23 by British Overseas Airlines.)[7]

Crime News

A $3,500,000-a-year policy ring in Brooklyn was reported broken Mar. 20 with the arrest of 22 men & 3 women. A grand jury Mar. 22 questioned 2 police lieutenants & 2 patrolmen attached to the Brooklyn morals squad in connection with charges that protection money was paid by the ring to police. . . . John Gray, partner in a New York diamond firm, was robbed of $200,000 in gems Mar. 20 in the dining car of a Wabash passenger train near Centralia, Mo. The robber, who boarded the train in Kansas City, shot Gray in the foot before getting away. . . . Royall Reynolds, 40, president of an unchartered & unbonded bank & check-cashing agency in Clio, Ala., was jailed in Clayton, Ala. Mar. 22 on charges of embezzlement. He had disappeared from Clio Mar. 6 with records of an estimated $167,000 deposited in his Merchants Exchange. He accounted Mar. 22 for $86,800 in cash or bank deposits in Atlanta.

Michael Monahan, 15, who with his father Eugene, 44, was indicted on charges of killing an Elizabeth bartender & patron during a holdup last April, was ordered by the New Jersey Supreme Court Mar. 22 to be turned over to a juvenile court. It barred his trial for murder because he was under 16. The father had been tried & sentenced to death. . . . Paul Dillon, 76, lawyer friend of ex-Pres. Truman, was sentenced Mar. 22 in St. Louis to 15 mos. in prison & fined $2,500 for evading federal income taxes of $1,779 for 1950-51.[8]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Singer Dick Haymes, 37, was ordered Mar. 23 in Los Angeles to be deported to his native Argentina on charges of illegally re-entering the U.S. after visiting actress Rita Hayworth (now his wife) in Hawaii last June. Immigration officials ruled that Haymes had become ineligible for citizenship by obtaining a World War II draft exemption as a neutral alien. Haymes contended that he was rejected for military service after trying to enlist several times. He announced plans to appeal the case.[9]

Frank Evans, 28, **Claude Norman Dickson,** 32, & **Roland Sharma,** 33, using only a yawl & raft, drifted 3,000 miles across the south Atlantic from Dakar, French West Africa to Barbados, British West Indies in 82 days beginning last November. The trio, who returned to London Mar. 21, collected specimens of marine life for the Belgian Inst. of Natural Sciences.

Married: John B. Kelly, 26, Olympic oarsman, to Mary Gray Freeman, 26, Olympic swimmer; Mar. 4, Washn.

Divorced: Adolph Spreckels 2d, 42, sugar heir, from Judith Powell, 22, his 6th wife; Mar. 20 in Ventura, Calif.[10] . . . Jackie Loughery, 22, "Miss USA" in "Miss Universe" beauty contest of 1952, from singer Guy Mitchell, 27; Mar. 2 in Los Angeles (mental cruelty).